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homes. The walls were tinted in pleasing colors. There were pictures on the walls, and rugs on the floor and often curtains at the windows.

With the exception of the nurse and the occasional visit of the doctor, there was absolutely nothing to suggest hospital to the patient. Here the delicate and nervous woman, who had always had more or less dread of the very name hospital, soon forgot that she was in a hospital at all, or at least the only fixed impression was that conveyed to her by the kind nurse who ministered to her wants.

In the other hospital, on the contrary, every time the patient opened her eyes she saw a white enamelled dresser, a white enamelled clothes press, some equally white chairs, a white screen, bare walls and bare floors, all of which at once suggested the distasteful little thought *hospital*, re-enforced by the sight of a white gowned nurse. Now, two, or three, or four such impressions do not amount to so very much, but like the little drops of water which are allowed to fall at regular intervals upon the victim of that most effective form of torture of Phillipine fame, the repeated suggestion *hospital* which the patient receives every time she opens her eyes becomes at the end of the week almost unbearable. No amount of good nursing suffices to overcome this form of hospitalism, and sooner or later the patient goes home with a fixed impression that a hospital is an unbearable sort of place.

It is only fair to say that the conditions have now been largely corrected in the institution with the overabundance of hospital furniture.

I have only tried to emphasize one little factor in the making of a hospital, but it is very closely related to one of the most fundamental of facts, namely, that a patient is not simply a pathological entity, but on the contrary a delicately constituted human being, with fancies and whims, likes and dislikes, all of which are far more real to the patient than any of the details of asepsis or the technical points in nursing; and the successful hospital, like the successful physician, must plan to care for the personal feelings of the patient as well as to treat the disease.

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## SUGGESTIONS FOR CONVENTION VISITORS

By MARY E. THORNTON, R.N.

A good view of the New York sky line is obtained by taking the West 23d Street Pennsylvania ferry to Jersey City, from the landing there, a "Brooklyn Annex," and from the Brooklyn dock, a ferry to the Battery. At night, when the harbor is full of lighted craft, this is very picturesque, but in daylight one is able to see Ellis Island, with

its Immigrant Station and its new hospital for sick babies conducted by the government, Staten Island, where is located the Sailor's Snug Harbor, a group of fine buildings serving as a home for disabled and old seamen, Bedloe's Island, with its Statue of Liberty (boats from the Battery hourly), Governor's Island of which the great Van Twiller was the original purchaser, now the station of the Commander of the Department of the East. Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges are seen from the ferry boat, as is the picturesque building which was originally a fort, then Castle Garden, the scene of Jenny Lind's debut, later an immigrant station, and finally an Aquarium.

From the Battery, working one's way up town, the Custom House faces Bowling Green, the latter still surrounded by the iron fence erected in 1771 and mutilated in 1776.

Fraunces' Tavern, the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers, the property of the Sons of the Revolution, is on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. The Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway, was also Washington's headquarters for a time. The Produce Exchange is on the east side of Bowling Green.

Trinity Church, on Broadway at the head of Wall Street, has beautiful bronze doors, an interesting reredos, and in the church-yard are the graves of Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, James Lawrence, and many other distinguished Americans.

The Stock Exchange, near the corner of Broad and Wall, is an imposing building with an interesting pediment.

The United States Sub-Treasury, corner of Wall and Nassau, is on the site of the Federal Building, from the balcony of which Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States. The United States Assay Office is adjoining. The Singer building is on the corner of Broadway and Cedar. In St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey, pews occupied by Washington and Governor Clinton are shown, and in this church are interred the remains of General Montgomery.

City Hall, in City Hall Park, is architecturally beautiful; it was on this "Parade Ground" that the Declaration of Independence was read July 9, 1776.

Macmonnies' statue of Nathan Hale is here, but the place of his execution was Artillery Park, in the Kip's Bay region, about 41st Street and the East River. The Court House, with its columns and portico, the Hall of Records, Brooklyn Bridge, and the "Tombs" as the city prison is called, are all close at hand. The Bowery, where may be seen nearly every type, extends over about twelve blocks and

bordering on it are the "quarters" of many of the nationalities preparing for the "Melting Pot."

From Washington Memorial Arch at Fifth Avenue and 8th Street an omnibus may be taken. One route is up Fifth Avenue, across 57th Street, and up Riverside Drive; the other, continuously up Fifth Avenue, and passing the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

About Madison Square are grouped the "Flatiron" building, the Metropolitan, with its campanile and friendly-faced clock, the Appellate Court House, the Madison Square Presbyterian Church showing Byzantine influence, the Hoffman House with its delightful reproduction of Venetian architecture, some office buildings of plain substantial outlines, and among all these St. Gauden's Diana surmounting a tower borrowed from Seville; a spot *par excellence* in which to study the struggle for art and architecture in the American. At 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue is another group: the Academy of Design, in embryo, the Woman's Hospital, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to be completed some forty years hence, St. Luke's Hospital on 113th Street, Columbia University with George Gray Barnard's Pan, on the green, Barnard College, Teachers' College, the Theological Seminary, and Grant's Tomb, at 124th Street.

At 137th Street the group of buildings of the College of the City of New York, taken as a whole, are interesting. The University of New York with its Hall of Fame is worth a visit if one can take the time to go to University Heights. Van Cortland Manor House, in Van Cortland Park, just at the end of the Broadway Subway, is interesting to the student of colonial times, as is the Jumel Mansion on 161st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. It was from the Jumel house, which was then being used by Washington as headquarters, that Nathan Hale went forth to get information within the British lines. Not far from this house with its memories of Mary Philipse, Washington, Aaron Burr, Mme. Jumel, is "The Grange," near 142d Street and Convent Avenue, whence Hamilton went to meet Aaron Burr in mortal combat.

The *American Art News*, published weekly, gives "A Calendar of New York Exhibitions." Under this heading will be found a list of galleries, stating the special objects dealt in. In the railway terminals, subway and elevated stations, will be found a framed poster picturing the Brooklyn Institute, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Zoölogical Park, and the Botanical Gardens, giving rules governing admission, location, etc.; these flank a map showing location and means of transit.

In the Brooklyn Institute Museum may be seen the famous Cyrus

J. Lawrence collection of Barye bronzes with a few paintings and sketches by Barye. At the Metropolitan Museum, New York is paying its tardy tribute to Whistler. The exhibition will remain open during May. In the new wing, just opened, one may study, in chronological order, the development of the decorative arts from the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries. The best way to see this exhibit is to pass through the main hall to the corridor at the north end of the hall, thence to the left.

The Buscoreale frescoes, the only collection of Roman frescoes, with the exception of the one in Naples, are newly arranged and here may be seen the wonderful bronze Eros found at Buscoreale. (The museum has a restaurant for the convenience of visitors.)

The most interesting restaurant in New York may be seen in the American Museum of Natural History: a reproduction in fac-simile of one of the most famous ruins in Mexico, illustrative of temple building methods, remarkable stone laying, etc., as practised centuries before the Spanish occupation.

The planetarium at the museum will be specially interesting just before and just after May 18, as at that time Halley's comet will be most prominent and nearest the earth. A sky map, giving the exact locations for the month is posted in the public libraries. Lenox library will have in May an exhibition of the choicest of rare books and prints acquired by the New York Public Library during the year.

The American Water Color Society's annual exhibition in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street closes May 22. Scattered about the city are many works of art: St. Gauden's statue of Sherman in the Plaza, his Farragut in Madison Square, the Hunt Memorial, by French, opposite Lenox Library, Macmonnies' Quadriga in bronze surmounting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch at the entrance to Prospect Park. Among the churches, nearly every one of them having some bit of marble or bronze or painting, may be mentioned the Church of the Ascension, containing La Farge's Ascension, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle with two windows and two pictures by La Farge, and the work of William Laurel Harris, including his wonderful Crucifixion.

The four bridges over the East River are the largest in the world, the cantilever over Blackwell's Island being the largest cantilever ever constructed. About the beauty and symmetry of the Washington and High Bridges over the Harlem there can be no dissenting voice.

The committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis has a free travelling tuberculosis exhibition that is placed about in crowded thoroughfares. The address of the exhibit for any given time may be obtained at the office of the society, 105 East 22d Street.

The Department of Health, 55th Street and Sixth Avenue, has many interesting experiments under way. Those in the Department of Child Hygiene, including the work of the nurses in the schools, which in itself is limitless, and the work of the tuberculosis clinics will prove of great interest to nurses. Beginning with the well-organized clinic under Miss Graham's supervision, located in the Health Department building, and the work of the visiting nurses under Miss Greggs' supervision, it is interesting to visit the Red Cross camp on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic building, where there is a teacher from the Department of Education. Some of the old ferry-boats are used as tuberculosis camps, among these the "Middletown," at the foot of East 91st Street, has its school for the children as well as providing for adults, and on the "Southfield," at the foot of East 26th Street, the children receive special attention. Their little gardens, placed here through the suggestion of Mrs. Henry Parsons, are no inconsiderable factor in rendering the open-air cure attractive and effective.

Sea Breeze at Coney Island, if one has the time, is another object lesson as to what may be done in teaching and treating in the open. In the way of preventive work the new school-room for anæmic and poorly nourished children, located at the corner of Mott and Elizabeth Streets, is a stride in the right direction.

The depots of the New York Milk Committee, addresses to be obtained from the committee's office, 105 East 22d Street, are interesting centres to visit. They are in charge of graduate nurses. Milk, whole or modified, is dispensed during the morning, and in the afternoon visits to the homes are made by the nurse, in order to observe conditions and give instructions in hygiene. Once a week the mother brings the baby to the conference, where the physician, a volunteer worker, goes over the baby thoroughly, changes the formula if necessary, and advises the mother as to her own and the baby's general care.

The only night court in the world may be visited at the corner of 9th Street and Sixth Avenue. The Children's Court, while not peculiar to New York, is well worth studying; in connection with this court is to be established an institution in conjunction with the clinic already under way, where the delinquent suffering from physical defects may be treated and kept under observation.

The children's School Farm in DeWitt Clinton Park was established by Mrs. Henry Parsons eight years ago. Children from far and near become owners of these farms for the season. Some are brought each day by the omnibus of the Crippled Children's Driving Fund.